VACCINATION IS NOW COMPULSORY

Vigorous Action of the Council Last Night.

A FIVE- DOLLAR FINE.

Each Day's Failure to Comply With the Law to Be So Punished.

SIX THOUSAND SET ASIDE

olution - The Finance Committee 000 for Present Needs, The Endget Completed.

that it could manage the financial affairs of the city to better advantage than the Finance Committee, the latter body was willing to be siledated to. The books of the city were open to all citizens, he said, and any one could examine them and see last what the Finance Committee was doing. Mr. Ebel was mistaken in the sum he thought would be in the treasury on February 1st, and Mr. Wallerstein, for certain pay-rolls and expenses of the month, had reduced the sum to \$10,000. He arged the Council to adopt the resolution on the ground that it would be detrimental to the city's interests if the committee had to come to the Council for permission to borrow money to meat the bills payable as they fall due.

Mr. Ebel, replying, spoke with some heat against the "blanket" resolution, which he said was stereotyped, and was introduced year after year. He charged the committee with "laggling with figures," and called upon the committee to give the Council a statement of the bills payable.

Mr. Harrelson replied to Mr. Ebel's

Hobson, chairman of the Health

ribed, according to the laws of the

The preamble and resolution approved by the Mayor January 12, 1890, appro-priating \$2,000 for vaccinating is hereby

Board of Health, spoke at length on the desirability of this precautionary meas

Chairman Hobson, of the Health Committee, Mr. Camp and others members of that committee, advocated the appro-

Mr. Hobson then introduced an ordi-

connect providing for the compulsory vac-chation of the citizens of Richmond, and imposing a fine of \$5 a day for each day's

referred to comply with law.

The ordinance was adopted and the Council adjourned, after President Caskie had announced that the budget had been completed by the Finance Committee,

ing the American Tobacco Com-to put down a spur track on Twen-th street and Cary street to the

THE GOVERNOR BACK.

He Did Not See the President on This Grip to Washington.

rnor Tyler made a hurried visit washington vesterday. He left here ely to the morning and returned on

ROBBED THE DEAD.

An Undertaker Arrested for False Claim for a Soldier's Burial.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 26.-William T

QUAY STILL SHORT.

But His Friends Claim That He Will

Impressive Funeral.

"The transport Zealander left yester-day for San Francisco with 149 officers and enlated men."
The soldlers on the Zealander are said by the War Department officials to be convolescents. General Oils made no mention of any change in conditions in Manila, as he would have been sure to do had there been any insurgent outbreak.

Fire at Aylett's.

AVLETTS, VA., Jan. 36. - Special. - ames A. Crigler's barn, stables and orn house in this village were burned at thout insurance. Nolonel Aylett who was sick for some

EMPOWERED HIM TO DECLARE WAR.

Filipinos Seem Anxious to Force the Issue With America-The Wo-

en Enthusiastic.

MANHA, Jan 21, via HONG KONG, Jan 26.—The Republica, the official organ of the Filipines, annunces that the Con-gress at Malolas has adopted the Philipever he may deem it advisable.

At a mass-meeting of women at Cavite yesterday, the paper adds, it was enthusiastically resolved to petition Aguinaldo for permission to take men's places

arms, if necessary.

WANTS A PROMINENT PLACE.

WANTS A PROMINENT PLACE.

The Makini Cab' Let yesterday insisted upon the liberation of the Spanish civil prisoners in commemoration of the proclamation of the Filipino republic, and also denated money to the native_clergy. A decree to that effect was signed.

The Spanish clergy, however, remain prisoners.

An elaborate programme has been ar-ranged for the formal ratification of the

Thursday at 8 o'clock.

Committee Meetings.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Streets, appointed to investigate the complaint of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company that the schedule of committee in the schedule of constitution to-day.

Nothing was accomplished at the construction of the constitution to-day.

Nothing was accomplished at the constitution to-day.

Nothing was accomplished at the constitution to-day.

the Main street cars was seriously inter-rupled day after day by the Cheasapeake and Ohio railway train at the Denny and Leuisiana street crossings, met last night. ARE REINSTATED.

Eat Humble Pie.

CONDITIONS SEVERE.

Back on Any Terms.

VERY HAPPY WHEN TOLD NEWS.

They Are Deprived of the Much-Valued Privileges That the Graduating Class Are Given Over Other Cadets and Must Suffer

Other Penalties

LEXINGTON, VA., January 26.-Spe

The offence was the gravest known to he regulations. The offenders came be-ore the board freely confessing the great group they had done to the prejudice of

Actuated by a desire fully to sustain discipline, and yet hoping and believing that the ends of discipline can be satisfied and the future safeguarded, the board order that the parties hereinbefore named be reappointed cadets, subject to the following conditions and penalties:

THE FENALTIES.

First-That they shall not be eligible to appointment as officers until after the expiration of a period of sixty days.

Second-That they shall be deprived of

Second—That they shall be deprived of all privileges that are usually granted to the class to which they belong.

Third—That they shall each be required to perform ten hours of penalty buty and be on strict probation until the and of the session.

Fourth—That they shall not be published.

icly graduated, and that the diploma-of those who may qualify for their shall be swarded in such manner and a such time as the Superintendent may demine, not earlier than September 1,

Fifth-That when they report for duty they shall sign such articles for re-enlist ment as the Superintendent may pre-

WHAT THEY HAVE TO SURRENDER Every old cadet will feel a tender sympathy for the class of '99. It mean much to give up the privileges of a first

pathy for the class of '29. It means much to give up the privileges of a first classman.

Junior cadets, those of the first three years, can go to Lexington Saturday afternoon, but the first classman may roany time when off duty. He may also go to church alone or with his best girl, while the younger cadet goes in ranks, marching at the command of his superior. He is a lordly fellow in many ways, and it will go hard with him, for instance, to shoulder a musket when for a haif year he has only worn a gilt-handled sword, and to go on guard in the cold hours of the night like any common 'rat,' is indeed hard lines.

If he be one of the few privates in the first class, his captain has doubtless excused him from roll-call at reveille and when others have tumbled out half dressed in the raw star lit morning to answer to their names, the first classman has saugged down for a few more minutes precious sleep.

NO GUARD DUTY.

He has been excused from all guard duty and when young cadets must be in full uniform with his facket buttoned to his chin in order to pass about the building or grounds, the first classman with his ample cloak around him proudly struts around in absolute negligee beneath and in much-envied comfort.

He has privileges at the mess table and gets the best of all that is going, while in a social way he is a lion and takes precedence at all entertainments.

All these and in a hundred other ways the first classman is a privileged individual,

It is a beavy punishment to have to

ual.

It is a heavy punishment to have to surrender these, not counting the humiliation of the penalties imposed.

The way of the transgressor indeed is hard.

A. H. GARLAND'S SUDDEN DEATH.

eral Dies in Court.

FROM EFFECT OF GRIP THE SOUTHWAS RIGHT

Men of the Nation.

A FITTING END TO HIS LIFE, MR. BATE OPPOSES AMENDMENT.

The Court Room in Which He Died Had Been the Scene of His Greatest Triumphs-He Was Offered the Place on the Supreme Bench Which Justice Lamar Accepted,

The occurrence came with startling and

weeks and had suffered from its effects ever since. He dectored himself by taking popular remedies and, it is understood, had not considered his case serious enough to cal in a physician. Yesterday afternoon while in the Supreme Court room he laid his head on his hand as he sait at the table for the accommodation of counsel and complained of feeling very ill. This morning before he went into the court room he spent some time in the clerk's office and remarked to one of the officials that he was not feeling very well and he though he would go to For: Monroe next Monday to take a rest, He dil not regard his condition at all serious.

After the death of the former Attorney General became known the Supreme

After the death of the former Attorney General became known the Supreme Court adjourned for the day, This action was taken on motion of Attorney-General Grisgs.

A MAN OF NOTE.

The news of Mr. Garland's death produced a profound sadness in the Senate, where he had served for many years as

ber of the Committee of January, taken rank with the distinguished men of that day.

In recent years he had practiced his profession almost exclusively in the Supreme Court of the United States. It was here that he won his most pronounced triumphs, and since the end must come, all recognize that it was most fitting that it should have come while he was performing his duties in this great forum,

His first appearance in the court was in connection with the great case involving the validity of the test oath law and the result of his contention in this case gave him mational fame.

HIS POLITICAL RECORD.

In the contentions in the Republican party in Arkansas, in the Brooks-Baxter days, Mr. Garland espoused the cause of Mr. Baxter, as did a majority of the Democrats, and he succeeded Mr. Baxter as Governor of his State. He was first elected to the Senate in 1877, being unanimously chosen, and was serving his securious appear called into Mr. Cleve-

as Governor of his State. He was area elected to the Senate in 1877, being unanimously chosen, and was serving his second term when called into Mr. Cleveland's first Cabinet.

While occupying his position as Attorney-General, he was tendered the position on the Supreme Bench, afterwards given to Mr. Larrar, tut declined.

Since retiring from his position in the Cabinet, Mr. Garland has resided in Washington. He had many friends here, where he was universally esteemed for his unassuming manners, genial disposition and common-sense way of viewing matters as well as for his sterling integrity and legal attainments.

THE FUNERAL.

The detailed arrangements for the funeral have not been completed but services will be held Saturday in the parlors of the Colonial Hotel, where General Garland lived, after which the body will probkably be placed in a vault at Rock Creek Generary to be removed later to Little Rock, Ark., where Interment will be made.

The remains of Mrs. Garland, who died

BUTLER OFFERS HIS AMENDMENT

But They Will Have to Cleveland's Attorney-Gen- And After a Secession Speech Withdraws It.

They Were, However, Anxious to Get He Was Ranked Among the Foremost And Her People Should Not Allow Historians to Brand Them Traitors.

Confederate Soldiers Not Knuckling

precated Discussion of Dead Issues- The Day in the House Devoted to the Army Bill, WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Mason (of Illinois) announced

mny other country without the consent

hour for an opportunity to begin his anounced speech on the Vest anti-expansion resolution, was then recognized.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mullory's speech, on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, at 2:30 P, M, the Senate went into executive session. At 4:10 the Senate

The pension appropriation bill was taken up at the instance of Mr. Perkins tof California, in charge of the measure, and it was read. The bill appropriates Sullivan (of Mississippi) offered an

Butter said, was true of a majoria, of the Southern States. They had been forced by the Northern States to take 1 p arms in self-defence. It is the duty of the Southern people not to permit a prejudiced historian to brand their fathers and brothers as rebels and traitors."

He believed that the States whose solders were being pensioned, would not object to the pensioning of the ex-Confedence of soldiers.

erate solders,

MR. CHANDLER'S VIEWS.

Interupting, Mr. Butler, Mr. Chandler said he had no doubt the ex-soldiers of the North would be perfectly willing to set on foot any reasonable testimonial of regard and respect, but he did not see how the Government of the United States could recognize as Senator Butler had suggestor, those who had taken up arms against the Union.

Mr. Butler protested against the language of Mr. Chandler, as he had already explained, he said, that the South did not take up arms against the Union except in self-defence.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Bate, (Dem. of Tennessee) an ex-Confederate soldier of distinguished bravery, in presenting some resolutions in opposition to the Butler amendment, expressed the belief that this was not the time to discuss the issues of the civil war. The Confederate soldiers, he said, were not here knuckling and kneeling in order to obtain pensions.

Mr. Peitus (Dem. of Alabama) appealed to Senators not to attempt to renew the war. All agreed that it had ended at Appomattox and nobody wanted any more of it.

As several Senator: had expressed the desire to speak on the pending bill, it went over until the morning hour toerate soldiers, MR. CHANDLER'S VIEWS.

desire to speak on the pending bill, it went over until the morning hour to-Then at 5:25, on motion of Mr. Gallinger, the Senate adjourned.

AFTER M'KINLEY.

Senators Criticise His Failure to Send

Down Peace Conference Papers,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—To-day's executive session of the Senate was consumed in the discussion of the failure of
the President so far to send to the
documents in his possession and on file
in the State Department bearing upon
the Paris peace conference Senator Gorman raised the point as soon as the doors
were closed that the resolution had been
adopted several days since, and addressed
the Senate at some length on the failure the Senate at some length on the failure of the President to respond to the Senate's request for information. The attack of the Maryland Senator

The attack of the Maryiand Senator was followed by similar speeches by Senators Vest and Hoar and they were replied to by Senators Speconer and Platt. Senator Hoar said that no one could excel him in admiration for the personal qualities of the President, at the same time he contended for his original proposition that the Senate was entitled to the President's full confidence in passing upon a question of so much importance as the annexation of territory thousands of miles from our own shores, and with millions of people totally unlike our own population. He thought there must be some reason for putting the Filipinos on a footing so different from the footing on which Cuba had been placed in the treaty.

The friends of the treaty profess in-The remains of Mrs. Carland, who died the friends of the treaty profess intwenty years ago now rest there.

there is some talk of adopting a negative resolution to the effect that the treaty does not bind the United States to the adoption of a colonial policy.

CONGRESS MUST DECIDE.

Mr. Grosvenor Says the Future of the Phil ppines is in Their Hands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The third day of the debate upon the bill for the regarization and increase of the regular army passed without notable incident. Its feature was an hour's speech by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohlo, whose utterances, rightly or wrongly are frequently supposed to reflect the views of the President.

congress.

The other speakers of the day were Messrs. Bromwell (Rep. of Ohio). Stewart (Rep. of New Jersey). Tonsue (Rep. of Oregon), in support of the bill: Messrs. Dinamore (Dem. of Arkansas). Jett (Dem. of Illinois). McRae (Dem. of Arkansas) in opposition to it and Mr. Marsh (Rep. of Illinois), in favor of the bill with certain modification.

At 5 o'clock the House recessed until 8 P. M.

A TILT BETWEEN DAY AND BYNUM

An Onslaught on Russell for His Treatment of the Wilsons.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 26.-Special. The sensation of the hour is the tilt between Captain W. H. Day and Judge tween Captain W. H. Day and studge Bynum in the Senate chamber last night before the Wilson Railroad Commissioners Investigating Committee. Judge B; num made an onslaught on the Governor on account of his treatment of the Wilsons and spoke of the "hellish purposes" of the Governor in discharging Major Wilson in which he likened his treatment to that of Dreyfus by the French.

French.

Captain Day replied in great heat and rebuked Bynum for speaking in such language of a co-ordinate branch of the government, saying: "I protest against the use of such language." Judge Bynum, however, repeated his words, A big crowd listened to the dramatic en-

big crowd listened to the dramatic encounter.

Captain Day, who holds the appointment of superintendent of the penitanitary, declares that he will pay no attention to the law passed by the Legislature yesterday, which abolishes his office and turns over the control of the institution to a board of three, elected by the new Board of Directors of twenty-one. Day considers his appointment by his great and good friend Russell as holding good and will resist the Legislature by going into the courts to retain his position and salary for the next two years. The reception tendered to the Confederate veterans last night by the ladies of the Confederate Bazaar, was a grand affair. The old soldiers were out in their Confederate gray and the maimed and battle scared heroes were especially well treated. A splendid oration was delivered

treated. A splendid oration was delivered by Colonel J. S. Carr, which was louding applauded. The large Metropolitan Hal

by Colonel J. S. Carr. which was loudy applauded. The large Metropolitan Hall was filled with a perfect crush of people the entire evening, in spite of the excitement at the capitol and the playing of Sousa's band at the Academy.

The city is full of people, bent on business and pleasure. The changing of city charters and county governments brings delegations from all parts of the State. These bills which undo Fusion lexislation are quickly becoming laws to the abundant relief of all good citizens.

The unpicked cotton on the State farms is beginning to have some attention and a batch of thirteen convicts were sent down yesterday to go to work with the others. Half the crop is still ungathered Mr. Thomas A. Montgomery, well known among Southern railway poople, died here this morning. Mr. Montgomery was in the employ of the company at Washington and in Raleigh at different times.

A STRIKE ENDED.

Augusta Cotton Mills Will Resume

Work To-Day at Reduced Scale AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 26.-The strike fri the cotton mills of the Augusta district which began November 23d, will end tomorrow and the strikers will return to work at the reduced scale after nine

weeks' of idleness.
Some small concessions are made by
the mills in the matter of house rent and
fuel, but the details of the agreement are at given out to-night. About 4,000 hands were involved in the

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

James River Improvements Only to City Limit-Other Localities

Under Consideration. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Special.—The river and harbor bill was printed to-day. The phraseology of the item for James river is as follows: "Improving James river, Virginia: Continuing improvement, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."
This is the weedling as it has speed for me hundred and fifty thousand dollars."
This is the wording as it has stood for

one hundred and fitty thousand donard.

This is the wording as it has stood for several years past, which according to the construction of the War Department only provides for the improvement to the city limits.

Representative Lamb thinks he would have been able to have secured a change in the wording, to provide for improvement to the head of navigation, but for the opposition of Chairman Burton. The change may yet be made in the Senate.

ANOTHER FEATURE.

One feature of the bill which was not included in the reports given out by the committee Saturday is a section directing the Secretary of War to cause preliminary examinations or surveys to be made at a number of localities, which are named, for the purpose of collating information concerning the commercial importance, present and prospective, of the river or harbor mentioned, and the advisability of its improvement. Whenever such preliminary examination has been made, and the improvement is not deemed advisable no further action shall be taken thereon without the dishall be taken thereon without the direction of Congress. In case the report
has been, or shall be to the effect that
such river or harbor is worthy of improvement, the Secretary of War is directed at his discretion to cause surveys
to be made and the cost of improving
such river or harbor to be estimated and
to be reported to Congress.

THE PLACES NAMED.

These places are named in Virginia:

GENERAL EAGAN TAKES THE STAND

WEATHER FORECAST.

northwesterly winds. North and south Carolina—Threatening weather, followed by fair, cold wave; brisk westerly winds shifting to north-

Accused Officer Testifies in His Own Behalf.

WAS IRRESPONSIBLE.

He Had Been Goaded Into an Extremely Nervous Condition.

HIS HONOR HAD BEEN ASSAILED

and He Felt That He Had Better Dead and in the Gutter-He Had Never Received any Gain Through Army Contracts, His Evidence Made Good Impression,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The feature Court Martial to-day was the testimony dramatic in many parts, of Commissary General Eagan himself. Not more than fifteen or twenty people outside of the court, and a dozen or so newspaper cor respondents were admitted to the trial

Several witnesses preceded the chief figure in the trial.

General Eagan listened intently to the testimony of these witnesses and occa-

face, white hair and moustache and soldiery bearing recalled to many the late General Sheridan to whom he bears a distinct resemblance. His call to the stand this morning was something of a surprise, as it had been thought that if he testified at all it would be later.

HIS DEFENSE,

As he proceeded in his testimony it became apparent that the line of defense would be justification and extreme provocation finally bringing on a serious nervous condition, which rendered the withess unfit for business and made him to

therefore the court martial had no proper jurisdiction of the case.

After the court adjourned several members shook his hand and in a friendly way asked after his health.

The witnesses for the defence who preceded General Eagan on the stand were colonel W. L. Alexander, U. S. A. of the subsistence department; Colonel George B. Davis, assistant to Commission, Colonel George B. Davis, assistant to Commission, Colonel George B. Davis, assistant to Commission, Colonel George B. Davis, assisting to Commis-sary-General Eagan; Miss Millard, Gen-eral Eagan's stenographer, and Mr. Rod-gers a clerk in the office of the Com-missary General. They testified that General Eagan had been laboring under

a great mental strain ever since Gene Miles appeared before the War Invegating Commission.

The day before General Engan appear-

not listen, and walking up and down the room, said he would not change a word in it. He was then in a very ner-yous state. General Eagan followed Mr. ate. He had given his testimony before

the commission under eath (preferably so). He had read General Miles' state-ment in the Washington papers. For a

late. He had given his testimony before the commission under eath (preferably so). He had read General Miles' statement in the Washington papers. For a long time he feared that he might not be called before the commission, but he smally received a summons to attend. Even then he was not fully prepared, as his statement necessarily involved the preparation of records, etc.

He had held a conversation with the Secretary of War in the course of which he told the Secretary that he desired to defend himself by bringing proceedings against General Miles but was told that the immunity granted by the President would prevent any such action. Witness accepted this as the fact but he did not think that this immunity covered the newspaper interview in which General Miles by inference declared him to be a murderer for gain. Witness said he became greatly excited.

HIS HONOR ASSAILED.

This statement of General Miles in the opinion of the witness had taken away his (Eagan's) character. He could not proceed against General Miles in the opinion of the witness had taken away his feagan's character. He could not proceed against General Miles in the courts or otherwise and he felt that he might better be dead in the gutter. His honor, as a soidier, he continued, has been attacked, and a soldier's honor should be as sacred as the honor of a woman. He had kept his sorrows to himself; he had kept away from the culd not sleep. He felt that the people of this country had come to believe that he was a dishonest man. "But I am an honest man," said the General with feeling, "and I believe that no one who knows me will believe that in a dishonest man, but feeling, "No; on my honor and before my God, not one cent of profit or gain did I ever receive, and yet my office has disbursed in the gutter, and I have not now sufficient money with which to pay your fee." He was goaded to death and was very glad of a chance to appear befor

Wanted in Huntington,

Wanted in Huntington,
LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 26.—Special.
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LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 26.—Special.
J. A. Turner was arrested here to-day
on a telegram from the Chief of Police
at Huntington, W. Va., stating that ha
to be reported to Congress.

THE PLACES NAMED.
These places are named in Virginia:
"Channel at Middle Ground Bar in the
harbor of Hampton Roads, with a view
to determining what amount of dredging
is necessary over said bar to secure a
channel five hundred feet wide and thirty
feet deep at mean low tide.
"To dredge channel leading to Tangier

(Continued on Second Page.)

Wanted in Huntington,

LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 26.—Special.
J. A. Turner was arrested here to-day
on a telegram from the Chief of Police
at Huntington, W. Va., stating that ha
was wanted there on the charge of obtaining a large amount of goods under
false pretenses. Turner says he only
made an assignment. Mr. Fred. Harper,
son-in-law of Senator Daniel, is acting
as Turner's counsel here and will apply
for a habeas corpus to-morrow. If this
is granted Chief of Police
A telegram received here this aftermoon announces the death at his home
in Lexington, N. C., of Mr. George A.
Baker, a well-known travelling salvenan
for a Baltimore house.